

WHOLE NO. 350

**RUSSIAN FABLE.**—A popular Russian fable represents an author and a thief in hell. The man of letters is enduring tenfold greater torment than the light-fingered hero. The author reproaches Satan with his partiality, but the latter justifies himself thus: "You are a much greater sinner than the thief; his sins have died with him, but yours will survive for centuries."



## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, May 21, 1843.

## Texas.

The startling disclosures of the census, in relation to the condition of the slave states; their general bankruptcy; and the little elasticity or recuperative energy they have manifested under their revolutions in business, have contributed to lower the haughty tone of the slave-holders, and apparently unsettle the confidence of many of them, and the benefits of their "peculiar institution." In the early periods of the anti-slavery enterprise, the South was regarded as the great source of wealth in this country. The North was a mere dependent on its bounty. Slavery was the basis of our national wealth, as well as the corner-stone of our republican institutions. Such was the prevailing delusion. There was a magic in the word, "southern trade," potent enough to still the voice of conscience, stay the power of law, and inflame the cupidity of the trader and the ferocity of the mobocrat. What a change has the experience of a few years wrought! Truths on which the abolitionists vainly insisted for years, have been made plain before all men, by the revelations of the census, and the experience of the commercial world for the last four years. Few at the north need yet to be convinced that slavery is a drain upon the wealth of the whole Union; and we doubt whether even at the south, a new edition of the dissertations of Judge Harper and Professor Dow, on the blessings of this system, would find purchasers enough to pay the publishers. The truth is, the slaveholders are struck dumb. Figures of speech are no match for figures in arithmetic. The plainest man in the nation, if he can but cipher out the results of slavery, can explode the fine-spun theories of even the learned professor of William and Mary.

But, we were going to say something about Texas. Texas is a "chip of the old block." Like the slave-section of this country, which originated her independent existence, she rioted for a season in high prosperity. "The lone star" of Texas shone with amazing brilliancy, and attracted multitudes of admiring eyes. But the star is gone out—or, to be less celestial in our imagery, the boiler is burst, and Texas is in ruins. From an undoubted source, a citizen of Texas, who had every disposition to represent her condition in the best light, we learn that her population, black and white, men, women and children, all told, amounts to 100,000 souls of whom 25,000 are slaves. The public debt is from ten to twelve millions of dollars. Her credit is so sunk, that her government can effect no loan. Cotton is a mere drug, and for their sugar, they can find no market in the world. Slave-labor is of course almost valueless. Emigration from the slave-states is checked, for the planters have no disposition to go where slaves are worth nothing, and what they raise, can find no market. Add to this the continual insecurity from the incursions of the Mexicans, and we have a sad picture of the condition of Texas.

There is but one alternative for this country—either to be annexed to our Union, or to put an end to slavery. But, annexation is out of the question. It has been attempted again and again, and has failed; and the Texans are pretty well convinced that the project will never carry. Under such circumstances, it would not be wonderful, if they were brought to think seriously of emancipation.

## AND THIS IS A FACT.

Late advices from that republic, and the New Orleans papers inform us, that the project of abolishing slavery, as a last resort, is now openly agitated in Texas. Abolition could be effected without difficulty, or the slightest apprehension of danger on the part of any body. Some of the leading slave-holders, it is said, are favorably inclined. It is thought, reasonably enough, that this measure would stimulate emigration from the northern states, from England and Germany, so that the country would soon be filled with a free population, the price of lands would rise, and consumers would be found for home-production. There can be no doubt of this. The mere rise in the price of their lands, would more than pay the few slave-holders, who hold the slaves, for the loss they imagine they would sustain by setting them free. A very remarkable thing would it be, to see a free, non-slaveholding republic, rising up on the confines of the South, as the final result of slave-holding schemes to extend and consolidate the domination of slavery! And what vast benefit would this be to New Orleans! We say nothing of its influence on slavery, for this absurd and ruinous system; belongs solely to a few aristocratic slaveholders. But, we speak of the people of New Orleans, whose interests would be infinitely promoted by the tremendous impulse which would be given to its trade, by the productive energies of a dense free laboring population in Texas.

But, as might be expected from a press devoted to the interests of the slave-holding caste, the Bulletin and Bee of New Orleans are full of wrath against this project in Texas. They denounce it as treason—as the work of British rapacity—as abominably ungrateful to the planters, who thought, while wresting that territory from Mexico, they were extending and perpetuating the institution of slavery. Let us see how audaciously these denunciations of the interference of one state with its sister states in behalf of liberty, can interfere with a foreign state for the protection of slavery. Says the Bulletin—

"The reduced price of cotton, the only staple they can raise for exportation, has lessened the value of slave property in such a degree as to make it, for the present, a small obstacle to those who own tracts of land, embracing this scheme. Emigration to West Texas has almost subsided, and it is argued that the institution of slavery has been the cause of the backward growth of the country. The portion of people who support these views from motives intensely selfish, contend that the first movement in favor of abolition would bring to their aid numberless presses in the north and the sympathies of England and Continental Europe. That under the excitement produced by these influences, thousands upon thousands of emigrants would pour into Texas, and enhance the value of real estate; that proprietors could make fortunes by selling out their wild lands and then remain in the country or remove elsewhere as they might think fit.

As yet, these topics have not found their way to the press, but we are assured that they are

freely discussed in private circles, and that many of whom better things might have been expected, espouse the schemes adverted to. That proposition of this nature are openly discussed in Texas, is an evidence more of bad administration than of poverty. In common with the United States, Texas has suffered severely from pecuniary difficulties, but troubles of this nature would hardly give rise to speculations that set a price upon national sovereignty, unless the government of Houston had produced as much disgust at home as it has caused abroad. We learn that the question of so absolutely selling the Republic to England has been mooted, but abandoned on the ground that Great Britain would rather assist the country as an independent abolition State, than purchase it, in consequence of the danger such proprietorship would create of a rupture with the United States.

If these views be carried out, Texas will have, in the cycle of a few years, gone through the stages of national existence—from infancy to premature decrepitude. The bon-fires which celebrated the achievement of her independence will scarcely have died away, before her funeral torches are kindled upon the altar of liberty that went forth on the establishment of the constitution will have subsided into a dirge.

In examining more narrowly into the Texas papers, brought by the last arrival, we find that the newspapers have taken up the matter. The Times, Telegraph and Houstonian have noticed these schemes in terms of eloquent indignation; but from the tone of the administration press, it is apprehended that President Houston favors this or some other german policy. There are English emissaries in the country, who are propagating doctrines, whether with the connivance of the British Government or not is unknown. But such has been the progress of treason that the most revolting and servile policies are discussed with a freedom and confidence that might well excite the alarms of the well disposed and patriotic portion of the citizens.

The *Civilian*, a paper in the confidence of the President, in commenting upon the interference of the British Government in the Buenos Ayrean blockade, and subsequently putting a stop to the Montevideo war, upon the condition that those states should abolish slavery, says that the war between Texas and Mexico presents a like field for English philanthropy, and seems prepared to woo the interference of that power by a concession equally as disgraceful. The consummation of a policy so disreputable to Texas would be disastrous in the extreme to the southern states of this Union. To build up an abolition empire in immediate contact with the slave States, would be the signal for foreign broils and internal insurrections. The meddling spirit of England would reach upon our shores, and clasp us with its perpetual presence. The very people whom we have aided by contributions of money, and whose armies we have recruited with volunteers, will be the means used to molest and distress us.

Look out, now, for a desperate attempt by slaveholders to force Texas into the Union! Louisiana, which has hitherto stood aloof, will rather have a rival in sugar-making, in the Union, than a free state out of the Union, right on her borders; and the slave-holding interest generally, will be united now, if ever, in support of the annexation—such a death-blow to its hopes for perpetual ascendancy, would be the overthrow of slavery in Texas, and its rapid growth, as a free republic.

Let the citizens of this country, north and south, who are opposed to the continuance of slavery, be on their guard.

## The Parties—Wonderful Coincidence.

One reason which some anti-slavery men allege in vindication of their adherence to one or the other of the pro-slavery political parties, is, that the tariff question must yet be settled, and the Liberty movement can accomplish nothing towards this result. In fact, Liberty men are assailed for not taking their position on this subject. Now we assert, that the tariff question is settled—that both parties have entirely agreed upon the principles, on which it is to remain settled—and that, partisan writers and speakers, in striving to divide the American people upon this question, are attempting to practice one of the grossest impositions, ever ventured upon by reckless demagogues. We will prove the truth of our assertion in half a column.

Messrs. Calhoun, Van Buren, Johnson, Buchanan, and Cass, were lately questioned by the Indiana State Democratic Convention, on various topics, among others, the tariff. From the reply of each, (with the exception of Mr. Calhoun, who refers to his speeches upon the subject,) we extract so much as exhibits their views of this question.

"The unbiased sentiment of the country, in respect to what is, under such circumstances, the proper rule for legislative action upon this subject, has, I think, by the course of events and progress of opinion, been brought to the conclusion, briefly expressed in one of the resolutions of your convention, viz: 'a discriminating tariff for revenue purposes only, and which will incidentally protect American industry.'"

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

"Taxes collected indirectly by commerce are least felt, and most cheerfully paid; and if they can be so regulated as to evolve great national resources, and rear up skillful artificers and manufacturers, the patriot's hope would be consummated. It is the true democratic doctrine, as far as I understand it, to give this incidental protection to agriculture and manufactures, and thus give universal satisfaction to all liberal-minded men, by extending general advantages, equally regarding every interest and every section of this great extended confederation. If I know myself, I am equally the friend of all, and the enemy of none; and as far as I have capacity to judge, I have ever acted upon this great principle of equal devotion to every section and every interest of our common country."

R. M. JOHNSON.

"I would not impose one dollar of duties on foreign imports, beyond what may be necessary to meet such an economical expenditure. In adjusting these duties, I shall never abandon the principle of discrimination in favor of such branches of home industry as may be necessary to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war; and this more especially after such manufactures have been established at immense expense on the faith of your laws. I would save them from sinking into ruin, by such a rate of discrimination as may be necessary to preserve them. I repeat that this is my creed; and it has always been the creed of the fathers of the democratic church." (Vide the Congressional Globe, for the session of 1841, '42, page 951.)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

"The subject of a protective tariff has been so long and ably discussed, that it would be useless for me to do more than to give you the result of my views. I think, then, that the revenue of the Government ought to be brought down to the lowest point compatible with the performance of its constitutional functions; and that in the imposition of duties, necessary with the proceeds of the public lands, to provide this revenue, incidental protection should be afforded to such branches of American industry as may require it. This appears to me not only constitutional, but called for by the great interests of the country; and if a protective tariff, upon this principle, were wisely and moderately established, and left to its own operation,

so that the community could calculate upon its reasonable duration, and thus avoid ruinous fluctuations, we might look for a general acquiescence in the arrangement, as we can ever expect in questions of this complicated kind, when local feelings have been enlisted, which a prudent legislator must consult more or less, and endeavor to reconcile."

GEN. CASS.

The "true democratic doctrine," then, is, according to these authorized expounders of the faith of democracy, A DISCRIMINATING TARIFF, FOR REVENUE PURPOSES, WHICH WILL INCIDENTALLY PROTECT AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

What is the true Whig doctrine? Look sharp, or you will mistake it for Democracy. And first, Governor Jones, the Whig candidate for the Governorship of Tennessee, shall expound.

In answer to the question of a whig convention, he says:

"I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue; one that will be adequate to the wants of the Government economically administered, with such discrimination in favor of home industry as will in the greatest degree enhance our National Independence and subject our mechanics and manufacturers to the least practicable extent to a competition with the pauper labor of the Monarchies and Despotisms of the old World. I am, therefore, for a Tariff for revenue with such incidental protection as may be afforded without oppressing any particular interest of our national industry."

Next, let us hear him, who is set forth by the Whigs as the incarnation of their principles. In the report of his great speech lately given at Lexington, Kentucky, which we find in the Lexington Intelligencer, (Whig,) is the following statement:

"Upon the question of the Tariff, and the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, Mr. Clay conclusively showed that the Whigs in Congress had done every thing that could be expected of them; they had succeeded in passing a Tariff which, while it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the Government, at the same time affords adequate incidental protection to American Industry."

"Economic expenditure"—"adequate incidental protection." Mark the phraseology!

John Tyler, with his third party, also is in favor of "economic expenditure," and "incidental protection." And the first party, the Liberty men, are not a whit behind the chiefest of them all, in profound devotion to this great Democratic, Whig, Tyler doctrine—"economic expenditure," and "incidental protection."

Now gentlemen politicians, tell us what you are fighting about! Did the world ever behold such a beautiful agreement of sentiment! Let the president elect be who he may, Birney or Tyler, Cass, Calhoun or Clay, Johnson, Buchanan or Van Buren, we shall be sure of "economic expenditure," and "adequate incidental protection."

And yet, there are people so infatuated, that they wish us to postpone our agitation of the question of slavery, till this great question of the Tariff be settled. How has party-drill sullied them! They acknowledge that Slavery and Liberty are necessarily antagonist principles—that slave-labor and free labor cannot co-exist harmoniously under the same government—that influences growing out of the former have hitherto shaped the policy of the National Legislature and Executive to the detriment of free labor—that the questions of difference between these two interests are real, vital, and must be met and settled before we can have peace or permanent prosperity—and they know, that there is a real difference, vast and radical, in relation to these questions, between the Liberty men, and the whig and democratic organizations, the latter being in the hands of the slave-power as clay in the hands of the potter, while the former are aiming to give Liberty and free labor interests, that controlling influence in national affairs, which was contemplated at the formation of the Union,—and yet, with an infatuation unsurpassed by that which marked the bloody and absurd contentions of the houses of York and Lancaster, they persist in dividing on questions where there is no real difference of opinion, and fighting about men, who are opposed to each other, only, because they are competitors for the same office.

## Lord Brougham and General Cass.

Lord Brougham, in lately moving a vote of thanks to the British minister, dealt a heavy blow at General Cass, for his interference in the negotiations of France & England, and his zealous opposition to efficient efforts for the suppression of the slave trade. Many of our newspaper editors take this in high dudgeon, as if Lord Brougham had been doing something very much out of place. They forget that General Cass stepped out of his place, upon the theatre of European politics, and therefore could expect nothing less than to be roughly handled by European politicians. Lord Brougham has rebuked his conduct, and had a better right to do so, than General Cass had to meddle with what did not concern him.

There are some Americans so testy and sensitive that animadversion upon the conduct of any of their functionaries abroad, no matter how richly deserved, they resent as an affront to their country. Now, if an American abroad chose to make a fool of himself, he should be left to bear the undivided honor of his folly. To admit the propriety of Lord Brougham's censure of General Cass, argues no want of patriotism, for General Cass is far from being identified with the best interests of the nation, and we are sure, has contributed nothing to its substantial glory.

By the way, there is a most ridiculous jealousy manifested by a portion of the people and press of this country, of the power and purposes of England. They imagine it is quite American, and of course, manly, to distrust and hate everything English. The spirit of liberty which is now struggling for life and development in that country, has little of their sympathy, because it is English. Chartistism, the Anti-Corn Law League, & the Free Suffrage Union—what are these to us? We have reached perfection, and have nothing to learn from the agitation of such questions in England. For the kind greetings of that country, they would have us return words of defiance; as much as to say, 'stand off, we Americans are a very great people, and can get along without your friendship.' When she makes advances, they would have us recede.—They would have us take nothing from England; they would even lay a tariff of prohibition upon her fashions and books of science. For why should not Science be American? Doubtless we are a great and mighty people, and the only thing necessary to our more rapid advancement is to cut ourselves off from the rest of the world. We

ought to do this, just to show them that we are independent, and can live & learn without their aid!

There may be something very lofty in all this, but we confess it seems to us, the merest puerility. God has given us a vast continent to occupy, and every work of his hand here is on a magnificent scale; and shall we, his tenants, cramp our sympathies, regard his other children as aliens, and cherish a petty, exclusive spirit, which would disgrace barbarians? The man of true courage and ability is not afraid to mingle with men, lest he should be jostled out of his place, or put out of countenance; he does not find it necessary in order to preserve his dignity, to lock himself up in a stiff reserve. Nor will a nation, conscious of power and great resources, shrink from contact with other nations, lest it should be despoiled, or treated with indignity. It will feel easy in its intercourse with the rest of the world, relying upon its own power in any emergency to protect its honor, and its interests. Americans, who are afraid to multiply the bonds of sympathy and interest between their country and England, lest the latter should take some undefined advantage; meantime masking their fear, under a kind of bragadocio independence only betray a want of confidence in the spirit, wisdom and power of their country. As we are among those who fully believe in its power to maintain its own dignity and protect itself against injury, in the face of the whole world, we cannot but approve of every judicious attempt by negotiation or otherwise, to establish and perpetuate a proper Union between this country and every other member of the great family of nations.

## The Slaves of Party.

The dissolution of the present party organizations is as necessary to the emancipation of what are called freemen, as to the liberation of southern slaves. Very little individualism is left in the country. The man is sunk in the mass. He is but part of a vast machinery, moved by public, or more properly speaking, party sentiment. He has no will, no power of his own. If he venture to act for himself, he is malign and despised. His accountability to party is placed before his accountability to God. To refuse assent to a caucus measure on the ground that it is wrong, or support to a caucus candidate, on account of his unfitness for office, damns him as a traitor in the eyes of his associates. Morality is nothing; common sense is nothing; free agency is nothing,—all, all must be sacrificed to the dictation of party, which tramples under foot alike the law of God, and the dignity and rights of human nature.

As we like to be practical in our remarks, we will illustrate what we mean. The late Democratic state convention in Indiana, in their letter to various candidates for the presidency, asked each one whether he would "abide the decision of a National Convention of the Democratic party, in the selection of a candidate for the presidency, and whether he would give his support and influence to the election of the nominee of said convention, if not himself nominated by it." The first part of the question was entirely proper; and we can easily conceive how a candidate, without wrong-doing or degradation, might resolve to abide by the decision of a national convention, so far as to decline all claim on the suffrages of his fellow-citizens; though even in this matter, he should not permit his own judgment or action to be trammelled. But, to demand from a candidate, in advance, a pledge to give his support and influence to the election of the nominee of a convention without knowing who that nominee is to be, what may be his character, his principles, or competency, is insufferably insolent. What should be the reply of a truly free man, under such circumstances? "Gentlemen, when the national convention shall have selected their candidate, if my judgment concur with theirs, I will give him my support and influence. But if, on the score of moral character, principle, or ability, he be in my judgment unfit for the high station, I shall place the welfare of my country, before the interest of my party, and oppose him." The man who would do otherwise, who would promise before-hand to sustain whatever measure his party might adopt, or nomination it might make, shows himself as servile, as he is unprincipled.

What were the answers of Messrs. Van Buren, Cass, Buchanan and Johnson to this impertinent question? Listen!

"I unhesitatingly answer, yes!"—says Mr. Van Buren.

"I shall abide by the decision of a National Convention of the Democratic party, in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency; and shall give my support and influence to the election of the nominee of said convention"—says Mr. Buchanan.

"I will abide by the decision of a National Convention of the Democratic party in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and give my support and influence, to the election of the nominee of said Convention,"—says Mr. Johnson.

"In the terms of your question, I shall give my support and influence to the election of the nominee of that Convention,"—says Gen. Cass. If there be any where in the wide world, a slavery more base than this, we do not know it. The slave in the rice swamps submits to servile labors, not from choice, but necessity. But these men, voluntarily bow the neck, and lay down their manhood, choosing rather to become mere party-machines, than to stand erect, in the dignity and self-dependence of men, owing allegiance to none save the Highest. If this be democracy, to become a Democrat, is to cease to be a man. But, what better is Whiggery? Let but a leading member of the whig party refuse to support its candidates, and the whole camp rings with the cry of traitor!

Look at the spirit of party under another aspect. It not only enslaves men, but makes them enemies to their country. Servility and Proscription are its hateful offspring. He who cuts off one half of his fellow citizens from his sympathies, and resolves to treat them as aliens, can be no friend to his country. The maxim, that "the spoils of the vanquished belong to the victor," though apparently repudiated by the Whig party, has lately received the open and resolute sanction of their distinguished leader. In his recent speech at Lexington, Mr. Clay, after remarking that the Whigs had been almost entirely excluded from all participation in the honors and emoluments of office, for the last fifteen years, said—

"That in his opinion, if a Whig President should be elected, it would be his imperative duty to do ample justice, in the administration of the public patronage, to the great Whig party of the country,—what he verily believed for years had embraced a majority of the people of the United States. That party, for upwards of fourteen years past, with the exception of one month, had been systematically proscribed and excluded from all public employments. Not only from original appointments, but, when they held office, they have been hurled out to make way, often for unworthy persons, of opposite politics. And so far as Mr. Tyler now pursuing this practice that he is dismissing men whom he put in, not only without charge, without fault, without any species of trial, but with a full knowledge that the duties of their offices have been diligently, honestly, and faithfully executed, and putting back in their places men whom he had himself dismissed! Every consideration of equality, of equity and of justice demands, said Mr. Clay, that the most full and complete reparation of the injuries done to the Whig party should be hereafter made. Nor would this be proscription. It would be the severest rebuke of proscription. On the contrary, to continue in office men who had been put there by the dismissal of other and better men, for political reasons, would be to sanction, consummate and perpetuate proscription. But it could be regarded as proscription, who is to be justly reproached with beginning proscription in this country!"

"No man felt more profoundly than he did the evils which were likely to grow out of struggles for the prize of government, with the distribution of all its honors and offices exclusively confined to the successful party. He doubted whether our system could long endure the consequences of such struggles. But he hoped that a remedy would be hereafter found, either in the amendment of the Constitution or the Law, to guard against these evils."

Had we no other objection to Mr. Clay, the vindictive spirit betrayed in this extract, would be a conclusive reason for our opposition to him. He knows that no law, no amendment of the Constitution can be devised to check such a system of proscription;—and so clearly does he foresee the consequences, that he doubts whether our institutions could long endure them; and yet, revenge is sweeter to him than the life of his country. Sooner than not punish the democrats by excluding them from all participation in the honors and emoluments of office, he would risk the total overthrow of this republic, already shaken to its foundations by the convulsions of party-rage. And is this the spirit which should animate an American Statesman? What large calculations this man must have made on the corruption and selfishness of the people, when he dared thus openly and in advance, to avow such an infernal doctrine!

These are the candidates for the highest office in this republic. What is there in their character or principles to entitle them to the support of the American people?

## Commercial Treaty with Great Britain.

Rumors are afloat of the probability of an attempt on the part of the governments of this country and Great Britain, to negotiate a commercial treaty with each other. It will be recollected, that from time to time, arrangements have been made with England, highly advantageous to the products of slave-labor, & not a whisper of dissatisfaction has been heard from any portion of the press, north or south. None of the principal charges brought by anti-slavery men against the treaty-making powers of this government has been, that in all their negotiations with Great Britain, the interests of free labor have been neglected;—no effort having been made to open new markets, or enlarge old ones, for our bread stuffs, provisions &c. No one has ventured to deny the charge or apologize for the delinquency of the government. Of late some of the more liberal of the party presses, have begun to urge the same complaint, and it would seem as if the chief executive were almost inclined to enter into some kind of an arrangement, in which the staples of free labor are not to be overlooked. It might be expected, that the press of the free states generally, and of some of the slave states, would give the project their warm support; but, such is not the fact. There is a class of political economists, so enamored of the tariff policy of England—a policy which threatens to close the ports of continental Europe and this country to her products—that they are willing to forego the advantages to be secured by a commercial treaty, for the sake of forcing domestic manufactures, and thus creating, they say, a home-market for our agriculturalists.

The burthen of the objections urged against a treaty is, that it would be of no real benefit to the grain-growers of this country, as they could not hope to compete with their rivals in the north of Europe—it would prove exceedingly injurious to manufacturers, and wool-growers—and would tend to increase importations already too large for the welfare of the country.

Now, if we understand it, England, finding a dangerous competition in manufacturing enterprise in Europe, and her market there rapidly diminishing, is anxious to enlarge it in this country, and is not unwilling to grant us peculiar privileges in her corn-market. If it be a fact, which is by no means proved, that the competition of the grain-growers of Northern Europe would be too much for us, England would of course, if at all anxious upon the subject, secure us against such competition, on condition of obtaining a market here for her manufactures.

Whether our manufacturing interests would be injured, would depend entirely upon the provisions of the treaty, as to what articles should be free, what rejected, what subjected to duty.

The increase of importations would be no evil, if our exports were augmented. It is not buying that injures us—it is buying without paying.

The great direct benefit of a commercial treaty with England, judiciously framed, would be, the stimulus given to the agricultural interest of the West, an interest which is to constitute the basis of this country's wealth and power. An indirect benefit no less certain would be the accumulation of capital, from a free and full trade in all our agricultural staples, whence, without forced protection, oppressive on some interest or other, manufactures would steadily and safely increase.

But, we do not believe that the rumors alluded to are well founded. Had Mr. Webster remained in the cabinet, possibly he might have attempted something of the kind; but what does Mr. Tyler care for enlarging the market for the grain of the West?

## The Time Come.

The time has at last come, when the people have nothing more important to do, than to meet and settle the question of slavery. So we infer from the tone of the party-papers; for from them we learn that we are in a state of enviable prosperity—exchanges regulated—business quickened—balance of trade in our favor—specie rolling in upon us mountain-high—confidence restored—state securities advanced—wheat, flower, pork, lard, all rising, rising,—why bother us then with their contentions! Peace, gentlemen! make room now for the great question of human rights. We have got money matters straightened up so nicely, surely we have time now to attend to establishing Justice. To show how delightfully every thing is working, read the following articles—the first from the Cincinnati Enquirer, (Democratic); the second from the Ohio State Journal, (Whig)—one on the grand effects of no banking, the other on the blessed results of the tariff.

## DEMOCRATIC BLESSINGS.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

EXCHANGES.—How strange the silence of the federal press upon that once fertile topic, the Exchanges, and a Regulator. Now and then a paragraph will appear about a United States Bank and hard money, but when the condition of the exchanges is referred to, for which it was once pleaded a Regulator was only necessary, silence again reigns, and not a word can be provoked or coaxed from them.

The following table will show the difference between suspension and resumption—between irredeemable paper and specie. We challenge the advocates of a United States Bank and the regulation of Exchanges by statute, to show such favorable rates and such equality at the different points under the administration of Nicholas Biddle and paper suspension.

RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK, JUNE 1842, AND MAY 1, 1843.

June, 1841.	May 1, 1843.
Boston par a 1/2 p'm	par a 1/2 p'm
Philadelphia 4 a 1/2	— a 1/2 dis.
Baltimore 4 1/2 a 1/2	— a 1/2
Richmond 5 1/2 a 6	1 a 1/2 p'm
N. Carolina 5 a —	1 1/2 a 1/2
Savannah 3 a 3	1 1/2 a 1/2 dis.
Augusta 15 a —	1 1/2 a 1/2
Charleston 1 1/2 a 1/2	— a 1/2
Apalachicola 3 a —	17 a 1/2 p'm
Moblie 10 a 10	17 a 1/2
N. Orleans 7 a 7	par a 1/2 p'm
Louisville 3 a 9	1 a 1/2 dis.
Nashville 12 1/2 a —	2 a 1/2
Natchez — a —	3 a 3 1/2
St. Louis 8 a 8	1 1/2 a 2
Cincinnati — a 8	1 1/2 a 2
Indiana 7 a 7	2 a 2 1/2
Illinois — a —	1 a 1/2
Detroit 4 1/2 a —	2 1/2 a 3

## WHIG BLESSINGS.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Who is so blind as not to see, or so perverse as not to admit, that all the predictions of evil consequences to the country, made by the friends of British industry upon the adoption of the Tariff, have entirely failed! They tried to alarm the consumers of manufactured goods with the story that they would rise—that the poor would have to pay more for them for the benefit of the rich. The reverse proves to be the fact. Such goods are plenteous and cheaper than before. We owe it to the Tariff, that such is the fact. The Tariff has turned the balance of trade in our favor. We now export more and import less. We get the difference in specie. The specie is piling up mountain high in the great marts of commerce. The accumulation there has had the effect to restore confidence—hence the almost unprecedented advance in the price of State securities. Wheat, Flour, pork and lard, western staples, have also improved, and some impulse has been given to business—the effect, clearly, of the Tariff.

If after this, these gentlemen should manufacture a terrible crisis, just before the next elections, why—they will do just as they always have done.

## Patriotic.

It is a pleasant thought in these times of degeneracy, to see so many eminent men willing to sacrifice themselves for the public welfare. Mr. Tyler, for example, could he but harmonize the various factions, and contribute to the well being of the nation, might, we doubt not, be prevailed upon to waive all objections to that self-denying post, the presidential station. The patriotism of Mr. Clay is no less unquestionable: could he only be convinced, that in all the country, a better qualified man for the executive chair than himself could be found, doubtless he would yield place, with that grace which so adorns the man. General Cass with a disinterested reference to the public welfare, informed the democratic convention that first nominated him, that he hoped a more suitable person would be found—but, as he continues still a candidate, it is evident that he is disappointed in his hopes, and has nobly made up his mind to be used by the public, for the public good. Richard M. Johnson, summoned by a portion of the democracy, has sprung forth with the alacrity of a well-trained servant, willing to forego domestic enjoyment, rather than that the nation should suffer for want of his services. And Martin Van Buren—what shall we say of him! Surely he must remember the ingratitude of his countrymen, when, in a moment of thoughtlessness—they laid him retire;—but, he has no reproaches—blindness happened to them for a season—with a relenting disposition characteristic of true magnanimity, he will again accept their confidence, and labor for their good.

Was ever a country so blessed as ours!

## "Balance of Trade."

By the way, talking about the balance of trade, political economists have not quite made up their minds about it. One thing is certain, in the commerce carried on between an editor and his readers, whenever the balance of trade is in his favor, he is always "hard run"—that is, when his weekly exports exceed his imports, he is very apt to run around. This will account for the temporary suspension of our commerce last week. We hope our subscribers will do all they can hereafter, to throw the "balance of trade" against us; for with us, however it may be in other cases, a great influx of importations, so far from draining us of specie, is, on the whole, tantamount to an influx of the precious metal.

## Facts for the People.

We are informed that in different parts of the state, certain postmasters are pursuing a very unfair course in relation to "Facts for the People"—charging pamphlet postage, when they know that it is a regular periodical. The subscribers will be patient. We have written to the General Department, and measures will be taken to teach these gentry their duty.



# THE PHILANTHROPIST.

## Appeal against Texas.

An appeal against the annexation of Texas, written by Seth M. Gates, and signed by Messrs. Adams, Gates, Sade, Calhoun, Giddings, S. J. Andrews, Borden, Chittenden, Mattocks, Morgan, Howard, Birdseye, and Hall, members of Congress, has been lately published in the columns of the National Intelligencer. The Emancipator states that of a hundred whig members of Congress to whom this document was sent for signature, but twelve besides Mr. Adams, signed their names. And yet the Whig party profess to be the Anti-Texas party! Exception is taken in some of the newspapers, very justly we think, to its being addressed to the people of the free states. A document of national interest should be addressed to the people of the United States. The people of the South are just as much interested in the exclusion of Texas from the Union, while a slave territory, as are the people of the free states. We have no more patience with a northern party, than a southern party; nor do we believe that it was the intention of the signers of that appeal to give countenance to such a sectional division of the American people. But, we are all so much in the habit of identifying the slaveholding aristocracy with the southern people, that we are too apt to calculate upon the hostility of the whole south to all anti-slavery movements.

## Benevolence, Criminal.

Mr. Brooke informs us, that some time last summer, Wm. Logan, a citizen of Richland, confessed a poor, hungry man, flying from oppression. The Grand Jury of the county indicted him, charging him with "feeding James Monroe, a negro and black, owing service and labor to some person in Kentucky whose name was unknown to the Grand Jury," and also, with "piloting" him. The case came on for trial at the late term of the court in Richland, and was dismissed, though not in open court. This would have been too grave an offence to a people who deem it felony to feed the hungry. So the court informed Mr. Logan privately, that the Black Law under which he was indicted, was unconstitutional. But, the worst is not told. "The church to which he belongs," says Mr. Brooke, "to show its abhorrence of the religion of Jesus, and rebuke him for performing his christian duty, voted him out of the eldership!" We should like to know what church it was. However, it was no church at all, it was a synagogue of Satan.

## The Wisdom of the Wise.

The democrats denounced the tariff of last Congress as oppressive and injurious. The whigs demanded a national bank as an exchange-regulator, and condemned the banking law of the last legislature as calculated to cripple the business operations of the country, and ruin our currency. But according to the testimony of the newspapers of both parties, business is steadily reviving; money is coming into the country, exchanges are regulating themselves, prices are rising, and the whole community is steadily recovering from its reverses. The great secret of this, is that in spite of legislation, people are making more and spending less, so that their debts are in the process of gradual extinguishment. Now mark! before six months go by, the newspapers will be apt to unsay all they have said. They will have the dear people suffering woefully, either from the banks, or for want of them—either from the tariff, or for want of a higher one—the country will be in an awful crisis, and it will be absolutely necessary to elect Mr. Clay, for the sake of having a National Bank, or Mr. Van Buren, for the sake of not having one.

O, that the whole batch of scheming politicians could be to-tally mesmerized for the space of ten years! What a heaven of rest the people would enjoy!

## An Important Decision.

It has often been remarked, that the decisions of courts in the slave-holding states of this Union, on questions touching human rights, have generally inclined in favor of Liberty. A decision lately made at St. Louis, by Judge Mullanphy, finely illustrates the truth of this remark. It is a vastly important one, and if sustained by the Supreme Court of Missouri, will be fruitful in consequences. We cannot but contrast the fearless independence of this slave-state judge, with the timidity so often witnessed in similar cases, in the Courts of Ohio. It will be seen that Judge Mullanphy construes the term "citizen" to include any person born in the United States.

We copy from the St. Louis Organ of the 6th May.

"We learn that Judge Mullanphy made a decision in court yesterday, which may be regarded as very important, if the law as laid down by him shall be confirmed by the Supreme Court. The question rose upon an appeal taken from the recorder's court by a free negro, who was apprehended and fined for living in the State without a license. It will be recollected that the statute of 1835 requires certain free negroes to obtain a license. An exception is made in favor of the 'citizens' of any other state who shall come here.

Judge M. decided that the word 'citizen' as used in the Constitution of the United States and in our laws is equivalent to 'subject' as used under the British Constitution and includes all persons who were born in the United States. It will be seen that if the decision stands, it strikes a death-blow at once to the contemplated effect of our laws prohibiting free blacks from entering or residing in the State, and grants free access into our State to all persons who were born in the United States, no matter what their complexion. The Judge may be wrong, but we do not see how it is possible to limit the significance of the word to a more restricted sense than that given by it. Judge Mullanphy, we are told, will publish his opinion at length."

## Our Eighth Anniversary.

Four weeks from to-day will be held our anniversary. We call attention to it often, that our friends may so arrange their business as to be in attendance.

Judge King has written to us, informing us of his intention to be present.

Mr. Thomas, whose speeches gave so much interest to one of our anniversaries a few years since, we understand will attend.

The Bloomingtoners we are told, are making great preparations for us. Since the National Convention is postponed till September next, we trust that many of our brethren in Northern Ohio, who would have gone to that, will come to our state meeting.

## A Proposition.

Our agents on the Reserve inform us, that while the people have no money to give, they would gladly contribute of their substance, to relieve our society from debt, and endow it with the means for vigorous action.

We doubt not their willingness, and suggest the following plan for making their benevolence available. Our two agents in northern Ohio, T. B. Hudson, and Asa Smith, are requested to select some point on the Ohio Canal, as a general depot. Let them take proper measures to have the donations of the friends in their section, forwarded to this point, where they can remain, until enough be obtained to freight a canal boat, when they can be sent down to Cincinnati. Here we will dispose of them to the best advantage, in accordance with the wishes of the donors. Of course, the articles donated should be of such a character as to keep well, and sell well in our market.

The details of the plan must be arranged by our agents in northern Ohio, in consultation with the friends there generally.

Of the fourteen hundred dollars paid on the debt this year, the abolitionists of southern Ohio have borne the chief burthen; not that their zeal is greater than that of their more northern brethren, but their nearness to the seat of operations has afforded them more facilities for contributing. By the plan suggested, the abolitionists in the northern section of the State, will have what, we doubt not, they have long desired, a convenient mode of showing their liberality.

## Anniversary Matters.

We hope that the friends of the anti-slavery cause, in their several counties, will consult together and determine before the anniversary, how much money they will raise for the employment of such agents among them as may be procured by the Executive Committee. Each county can then send word through the delegates to the anniversary, and a record will be made by the Secretaries accordingly—so that the Committee will know where to send the lecturers, and for what term.

It is my intention to have some of my "Facts" and other publications at the annual meeting, and if there by any who wish to purchase, they would do well to come prepared.

## Look Out!

"A responsible man in Columbus writes us as follows, date May 15th.

"A colored man named J. Hall, has been out from Mayville, three weeks, acting as agent for the slave hunters. He has been at Ripley and Red Oak, and pretends to be looking for a home. He is a barber, and so light, that he will pass for a white man. He has black hair, dark eyes, and full black whiskers, is heavy-set and has a common look. He is quite sociable and affable to be the slave's friend; his object being to find out all the places where fugitives stop, and then to report progress to his employers, on his return. He is somewhat know in Cincinnati, and may shun that place.

Other papers are requested to copy the above."

## Northern Ohio.

We are glad to see our friends in Northern Ohio waking up. There is a great amount of anti-slavery sentiment there, which needs but a right direction to make it powerfully efficient. Our agent, Mr. Hudson, is indefatigable in his labors.

Judge King, we see, is on the move. He lately addressed the friends of liberty at Rome, Ashtabula co.; but, the Presbyterian church was closed against him, the minister and deacons thinking, we suppose, that it was too sacred to be used by the advocates of the rights of man.

Mr. L. L. Rice, former editor of the Painesville Telegraph, (whig,) has got out a new paper, "THE NORTHERN OHIO FREEMAN." The first, and only number we have seen is well printed, and well edited. An uncompromising Liberty paper on the Reserve, one that would be quick to detect and expose the evils of the pro-slavery parties, and assiduous in maintaining the integrity of the Liberty movement, against every attempt to impair its purity or power by subordinating it to the schemes of either of these parties, would be of great benefit to our friends in Northern Ohio.

We confess we are somewhat disappointed at the apparent position of the Freeman. We had been led by our correspondents on the Reserve, to suppose that it was to be a Liberty paper. But, from the editorials in the number before us, it seems to occupy a neutral position. Let us not be misunderstood. Its editor has a perfect right to occupy such ground; a perfect right to advocate the policy of amalgamation with this or that party, just as I may choose put up candidates to gain anti-slavery votes; and we doubt not, his motives will be as good as ours, when we insist on an opposite policy. We hope, however, we may not be obliged to differ with our friend. Should it be otherwise, we will endeavor to maintain charity and a good temper.

Meanwhile, we rejoice to learn, that the Liberty men on the Reserve are yet resolved on having a Liberty paper. We hope they may succeed, for the mightiest efforts will be made next fall by the Whigs to break up the new organization. Could they or the democrats be fully trusted in carrying out anti-slavery principles, we should care nothing about it—we are not bigoted in favor of any association—but, they cannot be trusted. We entertain a sincere respect for many of our whig friends, but we know that the leaders whom they have chosen, either do not understand the fundamental principles of the Liberty movement, or, understanding, repudiate them. We had hoped, that the matter was at length fairly understood—that the Liberty men, the Whigs, and the democrats, had severally resolved to pursue their own path, turning aside neither to the right hand nor to the left—that no further attempt would be made to seduce us by bland promises into a course, repugnant to sound policy and mainly independence—that these several classes, representing different principles and policies, were to carry the appeal to the people fairly, and leave with them the decision on their respective merits. This certainly would be generous and reasonable. We do not affect to be Whig or Democrat, for the sake of gaining votes. Why should the other parties pretend to some of our principles for the sake of luring the careless to their ranks, thus securing at the most, but a

temporary accession? Let anti-slavery men remember that the moment their cause is committed to the Delilah-embosces of a pro-slavery party, it is shorn of its strength.

The Freeman contains an interesting account of the defeat of a gang of kidnappers, who attempted on the Sabbath, to steal a respectable colored citizen of Painesville, a man of family, of education and talents, who had been a resident there for ten years. The scoundrels were arrested, and, we trust, will be dealt with to the extremity of the law.

## Sonnets and Other Poems.

BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Mr. Garrison's poetry is that of feeling; it seeks little aid from the imagination. His habit is to feel deeply, and speak strongly both in prose and poetry. The characteristics of the little volume of his Poems and Sonnets, which Mr. Johnson of Boston has just issued, are nobleness of sentiment and strength of expression.

The following stanzas from his address to his first-born, must quicken the flow of the warm blood of any man, who has the slightest development of philoprogenitiveness.

Flash of my flesh! now that I see thy form,  
And catch the story of thy life in mine,  
And best—sweet music! thy infant cries,  
And feel in thee the life-blood beat big warm,  
Strangest thoughts within me generate and swarm;  
Streams of emotion, overflowing rise;  
Such joy thy birth affords, and glad surprise,  
Oursurging of the sunbeam and the storm!  
Bear witness, Heaven! do I hate slavery less—  
Do I not hate it more, intensely more—  
Now this dear babe I to my bosom press—  
My soul is stirred within me—ne'er before  
Have horrors filled it with such dire excess,  
Nor pang so deep pierced to its inmost core!

Bone of my bone! not all Golconda's gold  
Is worth the value of a hair of thine!  
Yet is the Negro's babe as dear as mine—  
Formed in its pure and glorious mould;  
But, ah! indomitably seized and sold!  
Thou hast a soul immortal and divine,  
My priceless jewel!—In a sable shrine  
Lies bright thy soul, 'neath a white'stuff'd skin!  
A little lower than thy angelic soul,  
Art thou created, and a monarch's power,  
My potent infant! with a wide domain,  
O'er beast, bird, fish, and insect, is thy downer:  
The Negro's babe with thee was made to reign—  
As high in dignity and worth to tower!

## The Order-System.

Owing to the hardness of the times, a large portion of the business in the community has for some time been done in the way of trade; and employers have been in the habit of paying their workmen in orders. This is always a cumbersome mode of managing, and can easily be made oppressive to the poor man. So convenient is it for those better off, that we do not many continue it, after the necessity has ceased. In Pittsburgh, it seems that a general outcry has been raised against it, and the journeymen mechanics are striking, in order to bring their employers to terms. The carpenters lately held a meeting and resolved, that they would use all lawful and honorable means to abolish the order-system; that desiring to remove the evil with no injury and as little inconvenience as possible to employers, they would still consent to receive part of their wages in such goods as suited them, at cash prices, till the first of July next, and no longer; that they would consent to let their wages remain at the present low prices but submit to no further reduction. Their demand seems certainly very moderate, being but \$3 a week.

There is something terribly wrong in our social institutions, when in such a country as this, with such vast productive energies, and where the working classes generally are so industrious, they should be obliged to resort to these combinations to defend themselves against oppression.

## A Perversion of God's Bounty.

A few days ago, the papers contained an account of the death of the richest citizen of Philadelphia. He left bequests amounting to \$800,000, to charitable purposes, and the rest of his property, more than five millions of dollars to his three children! The Philadelphia Times laud him for this disposition of his wealth, and the Cincinnati Enquirer copies its eulogy. We have no follow-up with such democracy. No true christian, or even republican, would have accumulated such an overgrown fortune. He could not have done it, without violating the best instincts of his nature, trampling upon the claims and disregarding the wants of the ignorant, destitute and wretched. This rich man might daily have seen in the dark, degraded places of Philadelphia, hundreds of poor suffering creatures, made wretched, not so much for want of willingness to labor for themselves, as by the visitations of Providence, or by the unequal arrangements of society. What right had he to be laying up his millions, while these were groaning their lives out, without hope or happiness this side the grave! And was it a noble deed to leave to his three children, a bitter curse!

If rich already, they needed no more; if poor, a few thousands, instead of millions, would better have answered, for purposes of comfort and progress, leaving room for the development of their energies under the pressure of that great primal law,—"By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread"—and then the balance might have been devoted to the institution of libraries for the poor, the cause of education, or the various benevolent enterprises of the day. As it is, the legacies of this rich man, add another proof to the melancholy list of proofs, that the richest men of this world are the worst stewards of God's bounties.

In these strictures, we design nothing disrespectful to the memory of the departed. Compared with others of his class, he did well. But the evils we have denounced, are not the less so, because sanctioned and sustained by the present arrangements of society.

## Foreign Interference.

O'Connell's son is about visiting the United States to quicken and give form to the agitation here against the Union of England and Ireland. Wonder whether a Grand Jury of Great Britain will not indict Judge Read and Col. Johnson for interference with their domestic institutions!—Mr. O'Connell, we believe, is to be mum on the subject of slavery.

## Proscription.

A little while since, the New York Plebeian said—"If there is any thing calculated to prejudice the democratic party in the state of New York, and in all the Northern states in the eyes of Southern brethren, what could be done more effectively to stamp the mark of the beast upon the forehead of our cause, than the appointment of Wm. Jay, the chief instrument in the cause of abolitionism?" Since then, accordingly, in opposition to the unanimous wishes of the bar, the first judge of the county of Westchester has been removed by Governor Bouck, and in his place a man has been appointed, whose bodily infirmities are so great, according to the Albany Patriot, as to disqualify him for the performance of his duty. A most contemptible deed, such as might have been expected from Gov. Bouck. It was done to secure Martin Van Buren, the democratic candidate, favor with the Slave-Power, to whose interests Henry Clay, the whig candidate, is already pledged by innumerable ties.

## World's Convention.

Notwithstanding the dreadful patriotism of some of our newspapers, World-Conventions are becoming quite fashionable. A Peace Convention for the world, is to be held about the same time with the general anti-slavery convention; and arrangements are in progress for holding a World Temperance Convention. However, this thing of uniting the philanthropists of the world in common movements, and especially selecting London for the place of meeting, is terribly anti-American, and will be sure to corrupt our pure republican principles!

## National Anti-Slavery Standard.

Mrs. Child, the accomplished editor of the Standard has retired from her responsible station. We part with her, with regret; we always admired the delightful spirit that pervaded her editorials, and the fine taste with which her paper was edited. We could not forbear republishing her very pleasant Farewell, which may be found on our first page.

## Mr. Giddings.

We do not exactly understand the purport of Mr. Giddings' letter, in to-day's paper. That he has been assailed with unjustifiable severity in one or two Liberty papers, is true. But the rest, we know, have spoken kindly of him, and been lavish in praise of his anti-slavery efforts. If the party-presses have treated him still more kindly, he must indeed be a very happy man. As to my own course, it has been uniform. I have always avowed respect for his motives, confidence in his integrity, and have not been wanting in expressions of approbation of his mainly course in Congress. But, differing with him in relation to certain points of policy, and regarding the interests of the Anti-slavery cause more than his relations to the Whig party, I have always given free utterance to my own views; and of this Mr. Giddings has no right to complain. If he thinks I have done him injustice, he would gratify me by pointing out wherein. He is one of the last men I would wish to injure; one of the first to whom I would make the amende honorable, were I convinced that I had done him wrong.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.—Mr. Webster has retired from the Cabinet, and Mr. Le-gare has been appointed acting Secretary.

Mr. Cushing goes as minister to China; and Judge Upshur, it is said, to France.

CONVENTIONS, &c.—The American Anti-Slavery Society held its anniversary at Apollo Hall, Broadway, New York. A full attendance, good speaking, and a fine spirit. One of their best anniversaryes, so said, ever held. Francis Jackson in the chair. Annual report read by J. C. Hathaway. Speakers, Messrs. Munroe, Hedge, Garrison, Phillips, Abbey Kelley, &c.

The Foreign Evangelical society during the last two years has distributed upwards of two millions of copies of the Scriptures. The condition of the treasury satisfactory.

The American Bible Society during the year, according to the report of the Treasurer at the late anniversary, had received \$126,446, and disbursed 124,203. 59 auxiliaries formed during the year. Books printed—English bibles, 92,000; English Testaments, 120,000; French do. 8,000; German do. 4,000; Modern Greek, 4,000. Total number of Bibles and Testaments issued since the organization of the society, 3,268,370.

A semi-annual meeting of the Society is to be held in the Autumn in Cincinnati.

## Illinois.

The anniversary of the Illinois Anti-slavery Society will be held at Chicago, June 7th.

Our friend of the Citizen complains that he does not receive the Philanthropist regularly. We are sorry for it, but it is not our fault. It is regularly mailed every week. The Citizen, we see, has secured the services of H. H. Kellogg, as a foreign correspondent, while travelling in England. He is a delegate to the World's Convention.

## Debate at Sharon.

A public discussion is appointed to be held at Sharon, in this county, May 29th, on the question,—"Does the Bible sanction American slavery?"—Rev'ds. Wilson Thompson and Childers in the affirmative. Thomas and Cable in the negative. It will continue, we are told, two days. The speakers will do justice to the subject.

## Letter from Mr. Giddings.

JEFFERSON, MAY 10, 1843.

G. BAILEY ESQ.

Dear Sir—In your editorial of the 19th April, you have assailed my political course as an anti-slavery man, and have called the attention of your readers to what you deem my political errors. To the charges which you have thus felt it your duty to bring against me it is not my purpose to reply. It is well known to you and to most of your readers, that from the time any attention was first called to the subject to the present day, I have deemed the formation of a distinct political party based upon the sole question of opposition to slavery, as most unfortunate for the cause of human rights. On this point many excellent friends of Liberty have disagreed with me, and on this account, have at all times opposed my election to Congress, except at the special election of '42. Yet they have acted conscientiously and honestly, and I am not aware of having at any time

felt the least desire to assail them personally for doing what they had the most clear and undoubted right to do.

Indeed I am not aware that any liberty man has at any time been personally assailed by me for his political course. If I have expressed my opinions of the policy of the Liberty party, I have done so in respectful terms without arraigning individuals, and without the most remote desire to impair the influence of any man whom I supposed to be honestly engaged in the cause of humanity. Yet it is a most mortifying circumstance that I have been more frequently assailed through the press of the Liberty Party than I have through that of either of the other political parties in proportion to their numbers. Of this I complain. Such intolerance ought not to be practiced among the advocates of freedom. If those Editors of the Liberty press, who have assailed and denounced my course, have done more to vindicate the right of men than I have, I thank God that he has given to them the talents, the judgment, and the opportunity of doing so; and although I think their policy wrong, it would be deemed at least indicative in me to attempt to dictate to them what they should say and when they should say it, or to turn my attention from those who are striving to subject us to the slaveholding influence, to trample our rights and interests in the dust, and to violate the constitution, in order to assail our friends of the Liberty party, or to dictate to them the manner in which they should act.

I have seen the advocates of slavery too often rejoice over these divisions and contentions among the friends of the slave, to permit me to gratify them by entering into any altercation with those who I believe are as sincerely engaged in the cause of Liberty as I am; although I am compelled to dissent from their policy.

I therefore wish to say to your readers, that when they see me assailed thro' the columns of any abolition paper, they must not look for a reply from me until our interests are supported, our rights maintained, our constitution vindicated, and the oppressed set free. Then, and not till then, will I turn my attention to defending myself against the assaults of my friends.

Your obedient servant,  
J. R. GIDDINGS.

## NOTICES.

### Cheese for the Philanthropist.

A friend on the Reserve writes—

"I have obtained the following subscriptions, with the understanding that they are to pay in cheese, delivered to me—the only way in which I can obtain subscribers. This cheese I can put up in good order, and you can get some of your friends in Cincinnati, to take it off your hands. If you like the plan, it will largely increase your list in this, (Ashtabula,) and Trumbull county."

Go ahead! friend. I would sooner try my hand at trading in cheese, than see the Philanthropist go down for want of support. Only be sure you send me rich cheese for poor ones would be too much like shipplaster currency.

### Our Eighth Anniversary.

The eighth anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Bloomingburg, Fayette co., Wednesday, June 21st, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Among other speakers who will be present, we are at liberty to announce the following—Judge King, Samuel Lewis, Thomas Morris, T. E. Thomas, T. B. Hudson, and J. Cable. It is hoped that the members of the Ohio American Society will turn out as largely as those of the sister society.

Other papers please notice.

ENCOURAGING—FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Don't forget the "Facts." I have now 3200 subscribers; but I must have 5000 soon. Take courage from the following.

NEAR RIPLEY, MAY 2, 1843.

MR. BAILEY: By very little exertion I have found these ten subscribers for you. They have all become Liberty men—though they were not all at the last election. We want "Facts for the People"—they work miracles with us. You may rely upon tens—yes, hundreds of new liberty votes in this region at the next polls.

### Liberty Men and Anti-Masons.

The Liberty men of Alleghany county, Pa., are to meet in Convention at Pittsburgh, May 31st, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket—the same day on which the Anti-Masonic convention is to be held. The object is, to give the anti-masons an opportunity, if they see proper, for a joint nomination.

### New Publishing Establishment.

W. T. Truman, who has done so much to advance the publishing business of Cincinnati, has established himself on Pearl st., between Main and Walnut. See his advertisement on our 4th page. Country merchants would do well to give him a call.

### Convention in District No. 17.

We are advised, that the Convention for District No. 17, which is to be held July 4th, will be held at the WEST GROVE MEETING HOUSE, NEAR MONROVILLE, JEFFERSON CO., instead of at Thomas George's, Yellow Creek, as previously announced.

### Discussion at Sharon.

Monday, May 29th, at Sharon, Hamilton co., a discussion will be held in the Presbyterian church, on the question, "Does the Bible sanction slavery?"

In the affirmative, Rev'ds T. Childers and Wilson Thompson; in the negative, Rev'ds T. E. Thomas and J. Cable. The debate is expected to continue two days. The public are invited to attend.

### Elkton Convention.

The Liberty Convention for the counties of Preble, Butler, Montgomery and Dark, will meet at Elkton, Preble co., Thursday and Friday, May 25th and 26th; at 10 o'clock.

"It is proposed," says L. Stubbs, "that on the 26th, (the day following the convention,) a political meeting be held, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in Congress. This matter can, however, be determined at the time, by the friends present."

We would also suggest to the Liberty men throughout the district, the necessity of immediate and thorough organization for the coming contest. Few and insignificant as our opponents represent us; we probably hold the balance of power in the district. Let us then signify to southern overseers, and northern serviles and doughfaces through the medium of the ballot box, that we are not yet prepared to sacrifice our

dearest rights and the country's best interests on the altar of southern slavery. Further notice of the convention will be given by the committee of arrangements previous to the time of holding it."

L. S.

### Important to my Readers.

With this number, I send bills to those who are indebted more than two volumes, of the Philanthropist. If there be any mistakes, the subscribers will please signify the same to us.

We shall give them one month to pay in. At the close of that time, if no payment shall have been made, the names of all those who owe five dollars and upwards, will be erased from our list, unless good reason be assigned by any of them, why it should not be done.

We do this from necessity, not cheerfully, or from retaliation. We cannot keep up the paper, unless with a clean list of subscribers.

Some who cannot pay money, may be able to pay in trade. Let them do this, and we shall still keep company with them.

Let us omit a paper last week for want of funds. As this is the first omitted since last October, we may as well state for the benefit of the numerous new subscribers since then, that this is the resort to which we have been occasionally driven, to keep out of debt. The paper is abundantly able to sustain itself, when punctuality is observed by subscribers—but sometimes, (as during the last three or four weeks,) they forget the editor, and as he has declared that he will print only when he has the cash, he is compelled to suspend temporarily. It is an inconvenience to good subscribers, but no loss, as the volume counts by numbers, not weeks. It is a disgrace to the delinquent subscribers. It is a mortification to the editor. But, he is full of hope, and will try to be as good-natured as he ought to be, feeling confident, that when all his subscribers get into the habit of paying punctually, there will not be a paper in the country more safely established; none whose subscribers and editor will like each other better.

### Cincinnati Prices Current.

WHOLESALE PRICES.	WHOLESALE PRICES.
Flour, bbl. 6 18 a 35	Molasses, per gall. 17 a 20
Wheat, bushel. 65 a 63	Sugar-house 28 a 33
Corn, " 16 a 20	Muscovado, lb. 37 a —
Oats, " 25 a 28	Nails, cut, 3d, 7 a 7.25
	4d, 5 a 5.50
	6d, 4.12 a 5
	8d, 4.12 a 5
	10d, 4.12 a 5
	12d, 4.12 a 5
	14d, 4.12 a 5
	16d, 4.12 a 5
	18d, 4.12 a 5
	20d, 4.12 a 5
	22d, 4.12 a 5
	24d, 4.12 a 5
	26d, 4.12 a 5
	28d, 4.12 a 5
	30d, 4.12 a 5
	32d, 4.12 a 5
	34d, 4.12 a 5
	36d, 4.12 a 5
	38d, 4.12 a 5
	40d, 4.12 a 5
	42d, 4.12 a 5
	44d, 4.12 a 5
	46d, 4.12 a 5
	48d, 4.12 a 5
	50d, 4.12 a 5
	52d, 4.12 a 5
	54d, 4.12 a 5
	56d, 4.12 a 5
	58d, 4.12 a 5
	60d, 4.12 a 5
	62d, 4.12 a 5
	64d, 4.12 a 5
	66d, 4.12 a 5
	68d, 4.12 a 5
	70d, 4.12 a 5
	72d, 4.12 a 5
	74d, 4.12 a 5
	76d, 4.12 a 5
	78d, 4.12 a 5
	80d, 4.12 a 5
	82d, 4.12 a 5
	84d, 4.12 a 5
	86d, 4.12 a 5
	88d, 4.12 a 5
	90d, 4.12 a 5
	92d, 4.12 a 5
	94d, 4.12 a 5
	96d, 4.12 a 5
	98d, 4.12 a 5
	100d, 4.12 a 5

### BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY T. S. GOODMAN, & CO. Ohio.	
All City Notes, - - - - -	10



July 8th, 1842. 61.  
 Dayton papers will please copy for 6 mo., and  
 send bills to Mansion House.